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~~Method for preparing endotoxin free nucleic acids or  
nucleic acids with reduced endotoxin content and the use  
thereof~~

**METHOD FOR PREPARING ENDOTOXIN-FREE NUCLEIC ACIDS OR NUCLEIC  
ACIDS WITH REDUCED ENDOTOXIN CONTENT AND THE USE THEREOF**

5 [0001] This application is a 371 of International Application  
No. PCT/EP00/00564, filed July 26, 2000, which claims priority  
from German Application No. DE 199 03 507.5, filed January 29,  
1999.

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**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**1. Technical Field**

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[0002] The invention relates to a method for isolating and  
purifying nucleic acids and/or oligonucleotides from a  
biological sample, to the use of the isolated or purified  
nucleic acid and/or oligonucleotide for transfecting cells and  
also for the production of an agent for the treatment of  
genetic disorders, to a composition suitable for the isolation  
or purification method and also to the use of potassium  
acetate and a silica gel-like support material for isolating  
20 endotoxin-free nucleic acids and/or oligonucleotides or

5 nucleic acids and/or oligonucleotides with reduced endotoxin content.

## 2. Description of the Background Art

[0003] The quality of isolated nucleic acids is becoming

10 increasingly important. Highly pure nucleic acid fractions, i.e. fractions from which, if possible, all other cell components such as, for example, endotoxins, have been removed, play a central part in gene therapy or in transfecting cells of eukaryotic or also prokaryotic origin.

15 Consequently, in the past few years methods or measures which allow the isolation of nucleic acids from biological sample material with high purity have increasingly been published.

The established methods essentially make use of the use of affinity and/or anion exchange chromatography materials and  
20 also of ionic detergents or also diluted solutions of higher alcohols. For example, according to WO95/21177 the fractions of interest are subjected to an affinity chromatography or a chromatography on an inorganic solid phase, the latter preferably in the presence of a non-ionic detergent, in order

25 to remove endotoxins and are then further purified by means of anion exchange chromatography. A two-stage chromatography method of this kind, however, is time- and material-consuming and therefore is more academically valuable. According to another method (WO95/21178) a complicated anion exchange

5 chromatography is likewise absolutely necessary in order to  
remove residues of a complex salt solution added beforehand.

[0004] Furthermore, it has been known for some time that DNA  
plasmids from complex biological samples of eukaryotic or  
prokaryotic origin can be isolated by binding to silica gel in  
10 the presence of chaotropic salts such as, for example,  
guanidine hydrochloride (M.A. Marko et al., *Analyt. Biochem.*  
121, (1982) 382-287; EP 0 389 063). However, these methods  
are not suitable for obtaining low-endotoxin or endotoxin-free  
nucleic acid fractions. Thus it has been possible to show,  
15 for example, that the measures according to Marko et al.  
(1982) lead to an endotoxin content of more than 10,000 U per  
mg of DNA. Such an endotoxin-rich DNA fraction is unsuitable  
for transfecting cells in applications of gene therapy.

#### 20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] It was therefore the object of the invention to  
provide a method for preparing endotoxin-free nucleic acids or  
nucleic acids with reduced endotoxin content, as a result of  
which the disadvantages of established methods, such as in  
25 particular complicated column materials, are avoided.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

[0006] Figure 1 provides endotoxin (lipopolysaccharide, LPS)  
content in various DNA plasmid fractions after acetone washing

5     ((c), (d)) and SDS precipitation ((b), (d)) with washing using  
isopropanol ((a), (b)) or acetone ((c), (d)), with or without  
LPS precipitation in the presence of SDS (2.5% in  
isopropanol).

10             DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

15     [0007] The object is achieved by a method for isolating and  
purifying nucleic acids and/or oligonucleotides from  
biological samples, in which the particular biological sample  
is disrupted, undissolved cell components are resuspended in  
an aqueous potassium acetate solution, optionally present  
insoluble components are removed, for example by  
centrifugation, and the aqueous phase is mixed and incubated  
with an alcoholic solution containing a detergent. The  
solution is then contacted with a silica gel-like support  
20     material, the aqueous phase is, if possible, quantitatively  
removed from the support material binding the nucleic acids or  
oligonucleotides, for example by suction or centrifugation,  
and the support material with the DNA is then washed  
adequately. The washing solution used may be an alcoholic  
25     solution or acetone which has proved particularly  
advantageous. Depending on the volume of the starting sample,  
an incubation time for contacting the support material of from  
10 to not more than 40 minutes at room temperature is  
sufficient; according to the invention, approx. 20 minutes are

5 normally sufficient.

[0008] The skilled worker in principle knows silica gel-like support materials. According to the invention, a suspension of silicon dioxide has proved particularly suitable. A silicon oxide suspension which was prepared by adding acid  
10 (e.g. hydrochloric acid) to an aqueous suspension of silicon dioxide and was then autoclaved is particularly suitable for the method of the invention.

[0009] The aqueous potassium acetate solution contains potassium acetate preferably in a concentration range from  
15 approx. 1 to 6 mol/l, and a range from 2 to 4 mol/l and a weakly acidic pH (approx. pH 4.5-6.8) have resulted, according to the invention, in a particularly high quality of the nucleic acids.

[00010] Another advantageous embodiment of the method of the  
20 invention is to add to the sample, after addition of the potassium acetate solution, additionally one or more RNA-digesting enzymes such as, for example, RNase A and/or RNase T1. In particular for relatively large preparations it has proved advantageous to add the RNA-digesting enzyme(s) in the  
25 same medium/buffer in which the potassium acetate salt had been added before. Alternatively, and this is particularly true for relatively small mixtures, the RNA-digesting enzymes can also be added even during disruption of the biological sample, i.e. together with the lysis buffer (e.g. together

5 with buffer (1 in example 1.2). If a plurality of RNA-  
digesting enzymes is added, said enzymes may be present in any  
ratios or else in equal parts. The final concentration of  
RNA-digesting enzymes in said solution is normally up to or at  
approx. 150 mg/ml; but even higher enzyme concentrations have  
10 not had an adverse effect on the method of the invention.

[00011] Normally, according to the invention, an incubation  
with the potassium acetate solution of from 5 to 10 minutes at  
4°C, where appropriate initially at room temperature, is  
already sufficient for the enzymatic digestion; depending on  
15 the amount of sample material used, however, the incubation  
may be extended accordingly.

[00012] Suitable alcoholic solutions according to the  
invention are in particular high percentage solutions of  
higher alcohols such as isopropanol. According to the  
20 invention, it has proved particularly advantageous if the  
alcoholic solution is not diluted with water, that is to say  
virtually 100% of it consists of the particular alcohol, and  
it additionally contains one or more ionic detergents, at a  
concentration of 0.5 to 10% (w/v). A 100% isopropanol  
25 solution containing approx. 1 to 4% (w/v) SDS has proved  
particularly suitable according to the invention.

[00013] The biological sample can in principle be disrupted or  
pre-purified according to methods known to the skilled worker.  
According to the invention, preference is given to alkaline

5 lysis measures, in particular in the case of bacterial host  
cells. In this way it is possible to remove protein  
components and other soluble components before contacting the  
residue which essentially contains nucleic acid components and  
other non-soluble cell components with the potassium acetate  
10 solution or the alcohol/detergent solution.

[00014] Using the method of the invention it is possible to  
obtain nucleic acids such as, for example, plasmid DNA in high  
quality, *i.e.* in particular with an endotoxin content of less  
than 100 U/mg of DNA, normally of not more than 10 U/mg of  
15 DNA.

[00015] In particular it must be regarded as surprising that  
the DNA can be bound with high efficiency to the adsorption  
matrix after alkaline lysis without the need for the addition  
of chaotropic substances as described in the prior art. The  
20 absence of added chaotropic substances leads to substantial  
improvements and purifications in the subsequent DNA  
purification procedure and/or in the corresponding  
transfection of target cells, that is for cells of both  
eukaryotic and prokaryotic origin.

25 [00016] Moreover, the endotoxin-free nucleic acids and/or  
oligonucleotides or the nucleic acids and/or oligonucleotides  
with reduced endotoxin content, which are obtainable according  
to the method of the invention, are suitable for producing  
agents for the treatment of genetic diseases.

5     [00017] The invention further relates to means or compositions for obtaining plasmid DNA from appropriate host cells, which can be, for example, microtiter plates or blocks which may, where appropriate, contain mini columns for purifying plasmid DNA.

10    [00018] The compositions of the invention essentially contain an aqueous potassium acetate solution and also a detergent-containing alcoholic solution and a silica gel-like support material. Moreover, it is advantageous if a solution suitable for disrupting a biological sample, in particular for alkaline  
15    lysis, is present. In particular embodiments of the composition the salt concentration in the potassium acetate solution is in a range from approx. 1 to 6 M, particularly preferably from approx. 2 to 4 M in a weakly acidic medium (pH approx. 4.5-6.8), the alcoholic solution contains isopropanol  
20    with approx. 0.5 to 10% (w/v) of an ionic detergent such as, for example, SDS and/or the support material is an aqueous suspension of silicon dioxide.

#### **Figure 1**

25    [00019] Endotoxin (lipopolysaccharide, LPS) content in various DNA plasmid fractions after acetone washing ((c),(d)) and SDS precipitation ((b),(d)). The plasmid DNA was isolated by binding to silicon oxide and subsequently washed with isopropanol ((a),(b)) or acetone ((c),(d)), with or without



5 LPS precipitation in the presence of SDS (2.5% in  
isopropanol). The LPS content was determined  
colorimetrically, according to the manufacturer's instructions  
(Boehringer Ingelheim, Germany).

(a) isopropanol/without SDS,

10 (b) isopropanol/with SDS,

(c) acetone/without SDS,

(d) acetone/with SDS

[00020] The following examples further illustrate the  
invention:

#### EXAMPLES

Example 1.1 ~~Cell culture and transfection~~ Cell Culture and  
Transfection.

[00021] Baby hamster kidney (BHK) cells were cultured in DMEM  
20 (Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium) supplemented with 5%  
fetal calf serum (Sigma, Deisenhofen, Germany) in a humidified  
5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. For transfections, the cells were applied  
to 24-well plates and transfected with 2 mg of plasmid DNA  
according to the calcium phosphate coprecipitation method as  
25 described by Roussel et al. (Mol. Cell. Biol. 4 (1984), 1999-  
2009). For this purpose, 25 ml of DNA solution were mixed  
with 25 ml 2 x HBS: 274 mM NaCl, 10 mM KCl, 40 mM HEPES, 1.4  
mM Na<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, pH 6.9 at 4°C in a 96-well plate using a 12-channel  
pipette (Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany). After adding 20 ml of

5 a 0.25 M CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution (4°C) and mixing, 38 ml were added to the cells after incubation at room temperature for 25 min.

10 [00022] Appropriate aliquots were inoculated in 900 ml of TB medium in wells of 96-well blocks (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) and cultured with shaking at 300 rpm for approx. 30 hours (37°C). After identification of a positive pool, the DNA was again transfected to confirm the result. The remaining DNA was used to transform bacteria for large-scale plasmid isolation.

15 Example 1.2 ~~Plasmid isolation with columns~~ Plasmid Isolation with Columns.

20 [00023] 96-well blocks (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) with bacteria were centrifuged at 3000 g (Sigma centrifuges, Osterode am Harz, Germany) for 5 min. The supernatant was decanted and the blocks were inverted and put on absorbent paper towel for 2 to 3 min. Then 170 ml of buffer P1 (50 mM Tris-HCl/10 mM EDTA pH 8.0, 4°C) were added and the bacteria pellets were resuspended by complete vortex treatment for 10 to 20 min. After addition of 170 ml of buffer P2 (200 mM NaOH, 1% SDS), 25 the block was sealed with foil, inverted and incubated at room temperature for 5 min. The lysis was stopped by adding 170 ml of 4°C cold buffer P3 (3 M potassium acetate pH 5.5, 4°C). Then 10 ml of RnaseA solution (1.7 mg/ml) were added, followed by incubation at room temperature and then at -20°C for 5 min

5 and another centrifugation at 6000 rpm for 10 min. The supernatant was decanted into new blocks and 100 ml of buffer P4 (2.5% (w/v) SDS in isopropanol) were added. The block was subjected to vortexing for 5 min and incubated initially at 4°C for 15 min and then at 20°C for 15 min. The blocks were  
10 centrifuged at 6000 rpm for 10 min and the supernatant was [lacuna] into an array of 96 columns (Qiagen) in appropriately cut 96-well plates, had been prepared. These plates were placed in vacuum chambers (Qiagen). Then 150 ml of silicon oxide suspension were added followed by incubation at room  
15 temperature for 20 min (the silicon oxide suspension was prepared by adding 150 ml of HCl (37%) to 250 ml of a suspension of 50 mg/ml SiO<sub>2</sub> (Sigma) and subsequent autoclaving).

[00024] After applying reduced pressure, the columns were  
20 washed twice with 600 ml of acetone (-20°C). The 96-well column plate was put on a 96-well microtiter plate and centrifuged at 6000 rpm for 4 min. The column plate was dried initially at 37°C for 5 min and then in a vacuum chamber for 5 min and then put on another microtiter plate. 70 ml of  
25 double-distilled H<sub>2</sub>O (60°C) were added followed by centrifugation at 6000 rpm for 3 min. The microtiter plate was stored at -20°C.

Example 1.3 ~~Plasmid isolation without columns~~ Plasmid

5 Isolation Without Columns.

[00025] Up to the addition of buffer P4, the method was carried out as described under point 1.2. After centrifugation at 6000 rpm for 10 min, the supernatant was then provided to 96-well POM-microtiter blocks (POM= polyoxymethylene) and 150 ml of silicon oxide suspension were added followed by incubation at room temperature for 20 min. The plates were centrifuged at 6000 rpm for 5 min. The supernatant was carefully decanted and 400 ml of acetone (-20°C) were added. The plates were again vortexed (30 sec) and centrifuged at 6000 rpm for 3 min. This acetone washing was repeated once. The plates were dried initially at room temperature for 5 min and then in a vacuum chamber for 5 min. The pellets were resuspended in 75 ml of water (60°C) and centrifuged at 6000 rpm and 4°C for 10 min. The supernatant was stored in a 96-well microtiter plate at -20°C.

Example 2. Results Results.

[00026] Plasmid DNA was isolated from the bacteria cultures using mini columns (see point 1.2). A corresponding protocol without columns is described under point 1.3.

[00027] It is important for the transfection step to obtain plasmid DNA of very high purity. For this purpose, silicon dioxide was used as binding matrix for plasmid DNA. Binding of DNA and silicon dioxide in the presence of chaotropic

5 substances is well known (Vogelstein and Gillespie, *Proc.*  
• *Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 76 (1979), 615-619). Surprisingly,  
• however, it was found that even in the absence of an added  
chaotropic substance such as, for example, guanidine  
hydrochloride, the plasmid DNA binds to silicon dioxide with  
10 sufficient capacity. After subsequent washing in acetone,  
where appropriate with the addition of SDS, plasmid DNA in  
excellent quality, corresponding to a purification via a  
cesium chloride gradient, could be obtained. Commonly, about  
10 mg of plasmid DNA with an OD<sub>260/280</sub> of greater than 1.8  
15 were obtained from 900 ml of LB medium, 90% of which were  
present in supercoiled form.

Example 3.      ~~Comparison with prior art~~ Comparison with Prior  
Art.

20 [00028] Experiment A: Bacteria culture: *E.coli* HB101  
pCMVbetaSportGAL, OD<sub>680</sub>/ml approx. 3.3

[00029] In duplicate mixtures, 1.8 ml each of bacteria culture  
were worked up using the High Pure plasmid isolation kit  
(Boehringer Mannheim, Cat. No. 1 754 777), which contains a  
25 glass-like support material and a strongly chaotropic salt and  
1.8 ml each of bacteria culture were processed according to  
the method of the invention.

[00030] The result is as follows:

5

Yield OD <sub>260</sub> nm:	Endotoxin content (LAL assay)
High Pure 1: 9.0 mg/100 ml of endotoxin-free water	214 EU/mg of plasmid
High Pure 2: 8.6 mg/100 ml of endotoxin-free water	240 EU/mg of plasmid
Invention 1: 11.00 mg/100 ml of endotoxin-free water	1.41 EU/mg of plasmid
Invention 2: 10.35 mg/100 ml of endotoxin-free water	4.65 EU/mg of plasmid

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**[00031]** Procedure according to the method of the invention using a High Pure filter tube:

**[00032]** The bacteria culture was centrifuged at 13,000 rpm for 30 sec and the supernatant was removed.

20 **[00033]** The cell pellet of 1.8 ml of bacteria culture was further treated as follows:

1. Resuspending in 250 ml of 50 mM Tris-HCl/10 mM EDTA, 100 mg of RNase (DNase-free), pH 8.0, 4°C.

25

2. Adding 250 ml of 0.2 M NaOH, 1% SDS and 5-10 x inverting the vessel, 5 min at room temperature.

30

3. Adding 250 ml of 3 M K acetate (4°C) and 5-10 x inverting the vessel, incubating on ice for 5 min.

- 5 4. Centrifuging in a bench-top centrifuge at maximum speed  
for 10 min (14,000 rpm), removing the supernatant and adding  
0.2 vol. (approx. 150 ml) of 2.5% SDS in isopropanol (e.g. 7  
ml of isopropanol and 1 ml of 20% SDS) and vortexing briefly,  
incubating at 4°C for 15 min and then incubating at -20°C for  
10 15 min.
5. Centrifuging in a bench-top centrifuge at maximum speed  
for 10 min (14,000 rpm), removing supernatant.
- 15 6. Pipetting supernatant into High Pure filter tube and  
incubating at room temperature for 20 min.
7. Centrifuging in a bench-top centrifuge at maximum speed  
for 30 sec (14,000 rpm), discarding the flow-through and  
20 washing the filter tube 2 x with 700 ml of ice-cold acetone  
(centrifuging between the washing steps at 14,000 rpm for 30  
sec).
8. After the last washing step, centrifuging again at 14,000  
25 rpm for 30 sec in order to dry the fleece.
9. Eluting DNA by adding 100 ml of endotoxin-free water and  
incubating at room temperature for 10 min. The DNA is

5 obtained by centrifuging at maximum centrifugation speed for  
30-60 sec.

[00034] Experiment B: Bacteria culture: *E.coli*  
JM109pCMVbetaSportGal OD<sub>580</sub>/ml 2.37

10

Sample	Method	Modification	Yield [mg/ 100mg]	Endotoxin [EU/mg]
1 and 2	High Pure		9.3/9.3	371.7
3 and 4	High Pure	Incubated on fleece for 20 min; incubated before elution for 10 min	12.8/12.2	2.18
5 and 6	Invention	Without incubations	12.2/12.6	0.63

15

Result:

- [00035] The method of the invention shows approx. 100 fold  
reduction in endotoxin.

20 - [00036] Furthermore, the inventive method with rapid passing  
through by centrifugation gives the same yield as using  
incubation on fleece, and therefore the purification time can  
now be stated as approx. 70 min. In addition, the inventive  
method with rapid passing through by centrifugation shows a  
25 lower endotoxin value than after incubation on fleece.